

EXTRA

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900.

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MOLINEUX AND CORNISH UNFRIENDLY. HARPSTER'S STORY OF KNICKERBOCKER FEUD.

CAPT. M'CLUSKY TESTIFIED; CHEMIST YOCUM ON POISONS.

The Ingredients of the Cyanide of Mercury Had Been in His Laboratory Several Years.

Policeman Palmer Testified as to Mrs. Rogers's Story After the Tragedy and Capt. Herlihy of the Hunt for Evidence.

WHAT HARPSTER SAID ABOUT MOLINEUX.

Q. Did you and this defendant ever have a talk about Cornish? A. No.
Q. Did you know this defendant and Cornish were unfriendly? A. Only by hearsay.
Q. But you and Cornish were friendly? A. Yes.
And the expected sensational testimony was not forthcoming.

MRS. BELLINGER.



Miss Gray, a Knickerbocker.

Chemist John H. Yocum, bosom friend of Harry Cornish, explained to the jury at the Molineux trial how easy it is to make cyanide of mercury.

That poison, it is claimed, killed Mrs. Kate J. Adams, and it is alleged that Molineux sent it to Cornish mixed with bromo-seltzer.

Yocum acknowledged that he had had the ingredients that go to make up cyanide of mercury in his laboratory for several years prior to the death of Mrs. Adams.

After the crime Yocum said he had made the poison in the presence of the police and wound up his direct testimony by saying that "a cook could make it."

Yocum is a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and was at one time a boarder at the Adams flat.

Two policemen, Palmer and Herlihy, were the first witnesses this morning. Mrs. Rogers told the former the story of the tragedy on the fateful day. Herlihy told how he had followed up clues that finally resulted in the arrest of Molineux.

Interest in the trial was enlivened a bit to-day by the testimony of two girl witnesses. They were Miss Gray, a clerk in the Knickerbocker Company's employ, and Agnes Evans, maid for the wife of Dr. James Burns, who deals in remedies for men.

Miss Gray told of the long hunt through 100,000 letters to find the "H. Cornish" letter.

Miss Evans identified a letter signed "Roland Molineux," asking for a salve as having been received by Dr. Burns.

Mr. Osborne fairly tortured the girl with delicate questions concerning the remedy sent for by "Roland Molineux." Miss Evans with tears in her eyes became indignant, but Osborne persisted.

A. A. Harpster was called, and when he had finished he had said nothing. The expected sensation had not developed. There was no fierce series of questions by Weeks. Everything was as calm and peaceful as a summer day. It was a disappointment to the seekers after excitement. Harpster never knew of a feud between Molineux and Cornish except by hearsay.

Supt. Eustachy, of the Knickerbocker A. C., identified a lot of Molineux's handwriting, and testified that Molineux had complained to him of Cornish because the latter had not

THE MAKING OF POISON.

Chemist Yocum Explains How He Made Cyanide of Mercury for the Police.

There were rumors about the courtroom of the Molineux trial this morning that Osborne would place A. A. Harpster, whom the accused is said to have hated, on the stand, to tell of his relations with the prisoner.

WENT TO ADAMS FLAT.

Q. On the 28th of December, 1898, did you go to the house of Mrs. Kate J. Adams? A. Yes.

Q. What did you get at Dr. Hitchcock's office? A. A bottle, bottle-holder



The Poisoned Bromo-Seltzer.

YOCUM'S RECIPE FOR CYANIDE OF MERCURY.

Take some prussian blue and yellow oxide.
Boil the two ingredients and then remove the liquid.
Crystals of cyanide of mercury will be found at the bottom.
"It's the easiest poison in the world to make," said Chemist Yocum.

CAPT. HERLIHY AND THE POISON HOLDER.

obeyed one of his (Molineux's) orders.

This story evidently arose from the appearance in the rear of the room of a round-faced, rosy-cheeked man who resembled Harpster to a remarkable degree, but who proved to be Police Officer Palmer, who took possession of the poison bottle, holder and wrapper from Dr. Hitchcock.

He was the first witness called.

Q. What time did you first get to the Adams flat? A. At 12.

Q. Who did you see there? A. Mr. Hovey.

Q. Were you the first officer there? A. Yes.

Q. How did you hear that something

happened in the flat? A. From a man I met in the avenue. I think he was a waiter.

Q. Did you have a talk with Mr. Hovey? A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any search for a tumbler? A. No.

Q. Did you see a tumbler? A. I asked Mr. Hovey. He said it must have been taken out or mislaid.

Q. Did you see Mrs. Rogers? A. Yes.

Q. Did you speak to her? A. Yes. I got her pedigree.

Q. Did she say anything about her attorney? A. She said the District Attorney was a friend of hers and her counsel.

Q. Did she say "I am notified by my attorney to say nothing"? A. I think she did say that.

10 P.M. EXTRA

FIVE OVERCOME BY GAS; MYSTERY IN HARLEM FLAT.

Five persons were found partially overcome by illuminating gas in the tenement, 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, late this afternoon. They were John Brown, sixty-five years old; Mary Guttenberg, twenty-five, and three children of the latter.

Minnie Lehman, of the same address, detected the odor of gas and turned on the ventilating apparatus. She forced a door and found the mother and children unconscious in the dining room. Two jets of the gas stove were turned on full.

The police do not yet know whether a crime was attempted or the gas turned on accidentally.

The Guttenberg family and the woman found with them were taken to the Harlem Hospital.

JEFFRIES TO FIGHT CORBETT ON MARCH 15.

The fight between Jeffries and Corbett will meet in a twenty-five round bout on March 15. The championship of the world.

Both Jeffries and Corbett are believed to have had a talk late this afternoon and agreed to meet on the night decided on that date.

The matter was the result of a statement made by Jeffries to the press that he would fight Corbett on the 15th of March. The statement was made at the Hotel de Ville, where Jeffries was staying, and Corbett was in the city at the time.

The fight will be a twenty-five round bout, and the prize money will be \$100,000.

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ONLY COURTEOUS TO MR. CHOATE.

Salisbury, Nettled, Gives No Definite Reply on U. S. Ship Seizures.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—United States Ambassador Choate visited the British Premier, Lord Salisbury, at the Foreign Office this evening for the purpose of making the first official representations on the subject of the Delagoa Bay flour seizures.

Mr. Choate received no definite reply, as the Premier informed him that the British Government had not yet arrived at any decision as to whether or not food-stuffs were contraband of war.

But Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate that the commercial rights of the United States would be equitably considered and that a decision in this important matter would be reached as soon as possible. The interview was brief.

The Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury has not only got the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, working hard on the question of the Delagoa Bay seizures, but that he is consulting with the ablest lawyers in Great Britain.

To quote a high official: "England is between Scylla and Charibdis. If we declare food stuffs contraband we put ourselves in a most awkward position should we be a neutral power in some future war. If we are most anxious to conserve the interests of the United States, yet self-preservation must necessarily come first."

The British Government fully realizes that the representations of Mr. Choate will compel it to decide this far-reaching matter, and while his request has been made and received in the most friendly spirit the quandary is not relaxed by Lord Salisbury, though it is not regarded as likely to cause international friction.

One thing is certain, the question will not be settled hurriedly and it is impossible even for the Cabinet Ministers to forecast the date when Mr. Choate will receive definite answer, which must settle Great Britain's stand upon the question of contraband.

VANDERBILTS IN BROOKLYN TRANSIT.

Rossiter Gives Up Active Management of "L" System.

A change in the control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is reported to be an accomplished fact, and it is stated that the Flower-Brady-Keeley combination has already been succeeded by the Vanderbilt-Standard Oil management.

President Rossiter, it is claimed, is relieved of supervision of the elevated railroads by the appointment of W. T. Gougeon as superintendent of elevated transportation. Mr. Gougeon is general manager of the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

It is said that Mr. Keeney would unload all his holdings. That the road can be made to pay, in the judgment of those who have studied the question, is certain, provided the new management, learning from the mistakes of the old management, will seek to conciliate, rather than irritate, public opinion. Under the management of the Flower-Brady-Keeley interests the rolling stock of the company has been permitted to depreciate.

It is said that the new management will relieve Mr. Rossiter to a great extent of the details of management, and that there will be other changes in the

direction indicated by the appointment of Mr. Gougeon as superintendent of transportation. Mr. Rossiter to-day gave out the following statement: "The railroad and property of the Kings County Elevated Railroad company, having been leased by this company, the following changes will become effective from and after Jan. 4, 1900:

"Mr. W. T. Gougeon is appointed general superintendent of elevated lines, which will include Brooklyn Union division, Kings County and Brighton Beach division and Bridge division. He will be responsible for the safe movement of trains and will have the entire charge and control of all depots, including agents, station force, switch men, and all men engaged in the operation and handling of trains and cars. Keene brothers are said to be selling Brooklyn Rapid Transit actively and the Vanderbilt and Standard Oil interests are reported as buying heavily. It is predicted that the new Board of Directors will include Chauncey M. Depew, E. H. Harriman and D. O. The Rockefeller will also be on the board. It is reported.

(Continued on Second Page.)